

# THE FIRST FREEDOM

THE first freedom—freedom from want—comes within the region of practical achievement under the Government's new social insurance plan. In a bold, imaginative manner, backed by great diligence and detail, the Government has set out a scheme which covers the whole nation and looks the spectre of want squarely in the face. For the first time in our history the fear of insecurity and the cringing fear of poverty in old age are lifted from the shoulders of the people. The shadow of the poorhouse finally disappears, and all the attendant horrors of degradation and official relief are swept away.

## Democratic Achievement

This is an historic moment in British history. From the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the nation first began to have a sense of responsibility for the welfare of her citizens, until the issue of the Beveridge Report in 1942 the battle against want has ebbed and flowed. Parliaments have looked at the problem, added some palliative, and passed some measures of relief and reform. Health insurance, unemployment insurance, and pensions have one by one been accepted as the nation's responsibility for those within certain income groups. But not until now—in the closing stages of the bitterest war in history—has a British Government dared to present a comprehensive and universal plan for social insurance for all. By this act the British people are called to the final assault on one of mankind's insidious foes, and to win the victory over it.

THIS new plan is an immense democratic achievement, and the signal for the growth of a sturdier democracy among us. No one, because of his status, function, or wealth, may stand outside the working of the plan. It has a universal scope welding the nation into a working brotherhood sharing the risks of life, and each contributing for the welfare of all. The broad, uplifting vision of the Beveridge Plan based on belief in the solidarity of the British people in peace as well as war is built into this official plan. There could be no finer answer to those who doubt the power and resiliency of Britain to build in the post-war days a nation in which the evils which despoil the loveliness of life are curbed and destroyed. There is practical idealism here of a fine and fascinating character. The plan takes the baby in his mother's arms and makes the way smooth for him to be well fed and clothed, to grow into manhood knowing that he may plan and launch out with all the gay confidence of one who is sure of the future.

## The Way to Life and Health

The war has called on the whole nation regardless of position or status, and into the battle against the common enemy the British people have poured their strength and devoted enthusiasm. They have saved democracy by their exertions. Now by this new, bold, imaginative purpose they may challenge the interior enemy of want and provide for themselves and their children the means to live the good life more effectively. It is a spectacle of a living, working democracy in action which may once more save the world by showing it the way to life and health.

There are many points in this great plan which will need explanation, debate, and revision. Already it is clear that children are not so well provided for under this scheme as under the Beveridge plan. The Government propose to spend £40,000,000 more on retirement pensions than the Beveridge Plan proposed, but this is balanced by a reduction of £40,000,000 on children's allowances.

## A Complete Children's Charter

While the C N has always been enthusiastically in favour of more adequate provision for older people in retirement it cannot forget that the future is inseparably bound up with the children. It is they who are the future citizens of a country which must be strong enough to shoulder the cost of the plan, and wise enough to reap its harvests of happiness and contentment. It would be wise then, it seems, to give the most adequate children's allowances possible as well as all the splendid provision for meals and services the plan proposes. While we cannot neglect providing more adequately for the retirement days of older people, we dare not omit any method which will ensure a healthy, vigorous younger Britain. The new plan can be, together with the Education Bill, a complete children's charter ensuring that no child shall be in want; no parents unable to provide for their families, and no children deprived of the just and honourable birthright which is theirs by virtue of British citizenship.

THIS great step forward towards achieving the first freedom, however, cannot be won by the waving of a wand. No security worth having was ever gained by easy methods. It can come only by hard work, a determination to repair the waste places of a national life, and a readiness to launch out on a revival of British trade and commerce that will ensure a sound and secure future. The Government rightly remind us that, "when the new scheme is in operation it will be for the nation to respond by a fresh outburst of that creative energy which has marked the greatest periods of our history and is vitally necessary in the years now before us."

## Toward a Fairer and Better Day

This stimulating plan is not a charity. It is a gigantic plan of self-help in which the nation steps up from the slough of poverty on to the firm ground of security for all, in which all join in creating and maintaining. Behind that movement, supporting and sustaining it with fresh streams of life-blood, must be ingenuity, invention, foresight, and, above all, production.

OUR belief is that, given security, Britain will be a more vital nation. Delivered from the fear of want her people will embark on new crusades of adventure and daring; her ships will sail the world for cargoes; her fields and factories will resound with contented workers; her libraries and institutions will contribute scholars and knowledge to the world's enlightenment; her towns will flourish in a new beauty and order. Here then is the vision set out in inspiring yet practical clothing—the First Freedom in the march of Britain and the world towards a fairer and a better day.

CHILDREN'S  
EVERY  
TUESDAY  
3d  
NEWSPAPER  
FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE  
POSTAGE  
Inland 1d  
Abroad 1d  
No 1334



## Between Battles

The six-pounder gun of a Cromwell tank receives attention between battles. The Cromwell weighs 27½ tons and has a cruising speed of 25 m p h.

## WHO WAS MOLLY PITCHER?

THAT is a question we feel sure very few British children (or even Brains Trusts) could answer, or will be able to answer until our history books are re-written—as re-written they must be. But any well-educated American child could tell you that Molly Pitcher, who was born just 200 years ago, was a heroine of the War of Independence.

Her real name was Mary Hays, for Molly Pitcher was only the name affectionately bestowed on her because she carried water to

parched soldiers during a battle fought at Freehold, in New Jersey, on June 28, 1778. And it was during this battle that Molly Pitcher, seeing her soldier husband wounded in action, manned his gun and saved it from falling into British hands.

Her husband died soon after the war ended, and the heroine married again to live on as Mrs George McCauley to the ripe age of 88. On a memorial of the battle in Freehold is a relief of the gallant deed of Molly Pitcher.

## The Incredible Valley

IN this age of speed and communication it is almost impossible to believe that there is anywhere on earth without news of the second World War; but American airmen, piloting a plane over a new transport route, believe they have discovered a valley in Dutch New Guinea where the natives have never seen a white man, let alone heard of this war!

The valley, which is five miles wide and twenty long, is walled-

in by unsurmountable mountains, broken only by a small canyon through which a mountain stream drops 2000 feet. Swamps extend for hundreds of miles outside the mountain ranges.

The plane flew up and down the valley several times, enabling the crew to count ten villages, with an estimated population of over 10,000. Later a parcel of beads, coconuts, mirrors, and other goods was dropped in the valley; and was duly gathered.



## PEACE AND SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE

MUCH progress has been made in the plans to make sure that after this war is ended Germany will be prevented from making any preparations for another war. The Allies, too, have now a definite plan for a World Security Organisation.

For the British, American, and Russian delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference have completed their task and have declared that they have reached "a large measure of agreement on recommendations for the general framework of the Organisation, and in particular for the machinery required to maintain peace and security." The delegates are making reports to their governments, who will consider them and make statements about them on the same day.

With problems to solve that proved too difficult for the old League of Nations the delegates have, in Mr Roosevelt's words, achieved 90 per cent of agreement. Mr Roosevelt has also expressed his satisfaction with their plan, which would establish an Executive Council representing America, Britain, Russia, and China, and, later, France and seven other members chosen on a regional basis from the smaller Powers; an Assembly of all the United Nations; an Economic Council to supervise the economic activities of the member nations; and an International Court.

The question that was, apparently, not settled was whether one of the Great Powers should have a vote in the Council when she was involved in a dispute with a small Power.

It will, of course, be the prime duty of the Allied Great Powers to ensure that neither Germany nor Japan has an opportunity for building up her military machine again. Both

Mr Eden and Mr Roosevelt have stressed this essential factor if the world is to settle down in peace.

In declaring once again that unconditional surrender and not a negotiated peace was the Allied policy in dealing with Germany, Mr Eden reminded the House of Commons that immediately after the last war the "German military authorities practised ingenious, universal, and, to a certain extent, successful evasions of all possible points" of the disarmament clauses in the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr Eden stated that Himmler was even now training fanatical young Nazis to carry on guerilla warfare during the occupation of Germany by the Allies, and that the General Staff were preparing a secret organisation to operate many years ahead. Therefore, in the occupation of Germany, "It would be utterly unjustifiable if we did not take every precaution in our power to ensure that what we were suffering today we should not suffer again."

Mr Roosevelt, too, has urged his Foreign Economic Administration to speed up its plans for making available specialists to work with the United Nations "in seeing to it that Germany does not become a menace again to succeeding generations." The President had in mind that economic control of Germany which in addition to military control would ensure that she had neither power nor capacity to prepare for a future war.

## HOME FOR EMPIRE STUDENTS

THE Nuffield Foundation has made a donation of £225,000, to be distributed over a number of years, towards the fund of £750,000 for the completion and endowment of London House.

The Lord Mayor of London made this announcement recently at a Mansion House luncheon in support of the fund.

London House was founded in 1930 to afford attractive residence for between 250 and 300 Empire students. Before the war 800 students had lived there, and since then it has been the home of nearly 7000 officers.

The trustees of the fund, after dealing with the needs of London House, hope to aid medical and scientific teaching and research in other parts of the Commonwealth, and to promote an interchange of students between the Motherland and the Commonwealth.

## SCIENCE AND THE NAVY

SCIENTIFIC research is to have greater recognition in the British Navy with the formation of the Royal Naval Scientific Service, which will be on the lines of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. This Service will be staffed by the 3600 who are now engaged in naval research and experimental designs.

During this war the scientists

employed by the Admiralty have made considerable improvements in fire-control, antidotes to magnetic and acoustic mines, and the anti-submarine detector known as Asdic, while they have contributed to recent developments in radio and radar.

Though receiving naval training the members of this new Service will remain civilians.

## State Insurance Against Injury

THE Government propose to treat the civilian injured in the course of his work in a similar way to the soldier wounded in battle. This is the basis of the scheme set out in Part 2 of the White Paper on Social Insurance, which deals with Workmen's Compensation. The present practice of paying weekly sums to a workman incapacitated by injury or disease and a single sum ranging from £300 to £700 to his dependants in fatal accidents is complicated. These payments are made by the employer and in the past his liability to pay compensation for the injury has often had to be decided in the courts.

The new Government proposals would establish a Central Fund which would take over the employer's liability and to which employer and worker would make equal weekly contributions. All payments would be made on a uniform scale by this Central Fund to which the Exchequer will contribute.

One advantage of this State system is that heavier liabilities will no longer fall on the more dangerous industries such as mining and shipbuilding which are so vital to this country.

The compensation to be paid to the worker will no longer be based on his loss of earning capacity but be at uniform flat rates during incapacity for work and he will receive a pension if disabled and unemployable, together with allowances for his wife and first child. As in the case of a war pension, the worker will not have his final pension reduced if he can earn money.

In the case of a fatal accident, allowances and pensions, not lump sums, will be paid to the dependants of the worker.

All employees, including non-manual workers, however high their earnings, will be included.

## CALAIS

THE capture by the Canadians of Calais, last but one of the great Channel ports to be relieved, was preceded by an incident which the German commander said was "like something out of Alice in Wonderland."

There was a truce and the German colonel came out to talk with the Canadian commander. The Nazi made it clear that he was not going to surrender, but he wished to arrange for the civil population to be evacuated. So a 24-hour armistice was arranged and thousands of civilians left the city, walking along roads which it would have been death to tread but a few hours earlier.

Meanwhile, the colonel had returned to Calais, and after the armistice had expired the attack went on. But within 12 hours the Germans surrendered.

Calais, before the war chief port for traffic between England and France, holds a great place in our history. The town fell to Edward III in 1347 and remained English until it was lost in 1558. It was, too, the scene of a noble stand by British forces, who sacrificed themselves to gain time for the main British Army in the dark days of 1940.

## LITTLE NEWS REELS

SCHOOLCHILDREN over 15 are to be asked to play a big part in dealing with the mails this Christmas.

A new amendment to the Government Flour Order means that a whiter loaf can soon be expected.

*The famous Bayeux Tapestry has been found, safe and sound, in a basement at the Paris Louvre.*

Argentina has had a spring heat-wave, with shade temperatures as high as 107 degrees.

The Maxim Gorki Children's Home at Skhodnya, near Moscow, is the second home for Russian war victims to be adopted by the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Alliance. The first was the Pravda Home, described in the CN a few months ago.

*The original manuscript of Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens, is to be sold by auction in New York.*

SIR FRANK BRANGWYN has given a collection of some 60 of his works to Doncaster Art Gallery.

The National Library of Wales is to have charge of over two million documents, weighing 25 to 30 tons, belonging to the Welsh Church.

## Liberation News Reel

RUSSIAN troops are now fighting in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, as well as in Latvia, Estonia, and Poland.

Figures for air evacuation of casualties are 29,000 from France, 25,000 from Italy, and 30,000 from Burma.

*US fighters recently scored a 28 to 1 victory when they met more than 40 enemy aircraft over Germany.*

A food depot of 10,000,000 rations, including 8000 tons of meat, supplies for the entire German Army in Holland, has fallen into Allied hands.

The 15-inch guns of the German battleship Tirpitz, completely crippled by Allied air attacks, are being taken from the battleship to increase Norwegian shore defences.

*The Allied Command has asked the FFI to send volunteers to Germany to fight Nazi guerilla bands.*

ALLIED troops who were landed by sea and air in Albania and the Dalmatian Islands have already captured many towns.

UNRRA is appealing for doctors to work in Germany.

*Canadian troops are now in Australia, ready for the main Pacific offensive.*

## Youth News Reel

THE District Scout Headquarters in a much-blitzed London borough is now being used by a local doctor who was bombed out of his surgery recently; the Scouts helped the doctor to move in and a young Scoutmaster has become his part-time general assistant.

The Lord Mayor's Fund has arranged for five boys from Malta to be educated in Britain; the five boys have arrived in this country, and all are Boy Scouts.

*So many new Boys Brigade Companies have been formed in Kent that the West Kent Battalion has been divided and a new battalion formed for Chislehurst and District.*

*The Friends of Hansard, the society founded in June 1943 to spread knowledge of Parliament, is to be known in future as The Hansard Society.*

Since war broke out more than 20,000 Post Office Bank accounts have been opened by Allied subjects in this country.

The Methodist Church have plans for building a centre of worship for 3000 people in London, near the Marble Arch.

*The Bible Society have this year provided the Scriptures in 761 languages. Since September 1939 they have added 30 new languages.*

ON a farm at Benington, near Boston, Lincolnshire, the potato yield was more than 17½ tons an acre.

The Australian newspaper owner, Robert Elliott, has presented a big collection of paintings to Melbourne. It includes 40 works by Sir William Orpen, and others by Sir Frank Brangwyn and Augustus John.

*A German bomb made into a collecting-box has been used in York in raising funds for the R A F Benevolent Fund.*

The first Allied Proclamation to the people of Germany, telling them that "we come as conquerors but not as oppressors," has been issued by General Eisenhower.

When Allied planes from Australia recently raided Batavia, in the Dutch East Indies, they set up a new long-range record for the South Pacific area of nearly 3000 miles.

*During June, July, and August the Southern Railway ran 3000 special troop trains.*

A SMALL peaceful country station, for which one siding had always been sufficient, has undergone a great change, for by D Day it possessed 14 miles of sidings, capable of holding 2500 wagons.

More than 10,000 Japs were killed during the American invasion of Palau.

*Only 14 German fighters were sent up in September to oppose our bombing raids from Italy.*

Kythera, lying off the Peloponnese, is the first Greek island to be liberated from the Nazis; British Commandos landed and found that the Nazis had withdrawn.

The Argentine Ambassador has informed the British Government that his country will neither give refuge to war criminals nor permit them to deposit their capital in Argentina.

Air Scouts who spent their summer holiday at the National Air Scout Camp at Dunstall Hall, near Burton-on-Trent, had between 150 and 200 hours' actual flying experience during the camp.

Simone and Elisabeth Brughe, two Girl Guides, of Roulers, in Belgium, have been awarded the Polish Military Cross for helping the Polish Tank Division in the liberation of their town.

*A Mexican who could not speak English went to Canada to join the Air Force, and as he carried a Scout registration card he was sent to Scout Headquarters in Ottawa, where he was looked after while he learned the language.*



The Children's Newspaper, October 14, 1944

## THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

THOUGH highly domesticated animals like cats and dogs frequently walk long distances to get back to their former homes, it is very rare to hear of a cow doing so.

This was what happened, however, in the case of a cow from Cropton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who, more than a year ago, was sold to a farmer at Salton. Some time later she was sold again and went to Lance Butt's Farm, near Normanby.

But sweet memories of her old home must have arisen within her, for the other day she broke loose and wandered five miles or more back to High Farm, Cropton. There she made her way straight to her old stall—and there she was found later, no doubt placidly and contentedly chewing the cud, home at last. And later that day she was turned out into the pasture and gave birth to a fine calf.

## A HOUSE TO LAST

THE "liquid house" has arrived.

This remarkable dwelling has been built on a site near Tonbridge, with ten men working for 24 days, "pouring it out" as wet concrete into moulds which had taken nine days to prepare from interlocking steel-and-concrete parts.

This particular form of "liquid house" is the invention of Mr Llewellyn Jones, an engineer, of Westminster and Sevenoaks. He claims that his house of concrete will last a thousand years, which is much longer than the term contemplated by Jerry Builders, Limited, for their structures.

Just after the last war an attempt was made in Britain to popularise a similar kind of building from poured concrete. It was the invention of a Californian named Sawyer, but efforts to make it a commercial success were unfruitful. Today, perhaps, forced by the urgency of housing needs, we shall be glad to adopt similar means of making new homes for the bombed-out.

## A BETTER BARRAGE

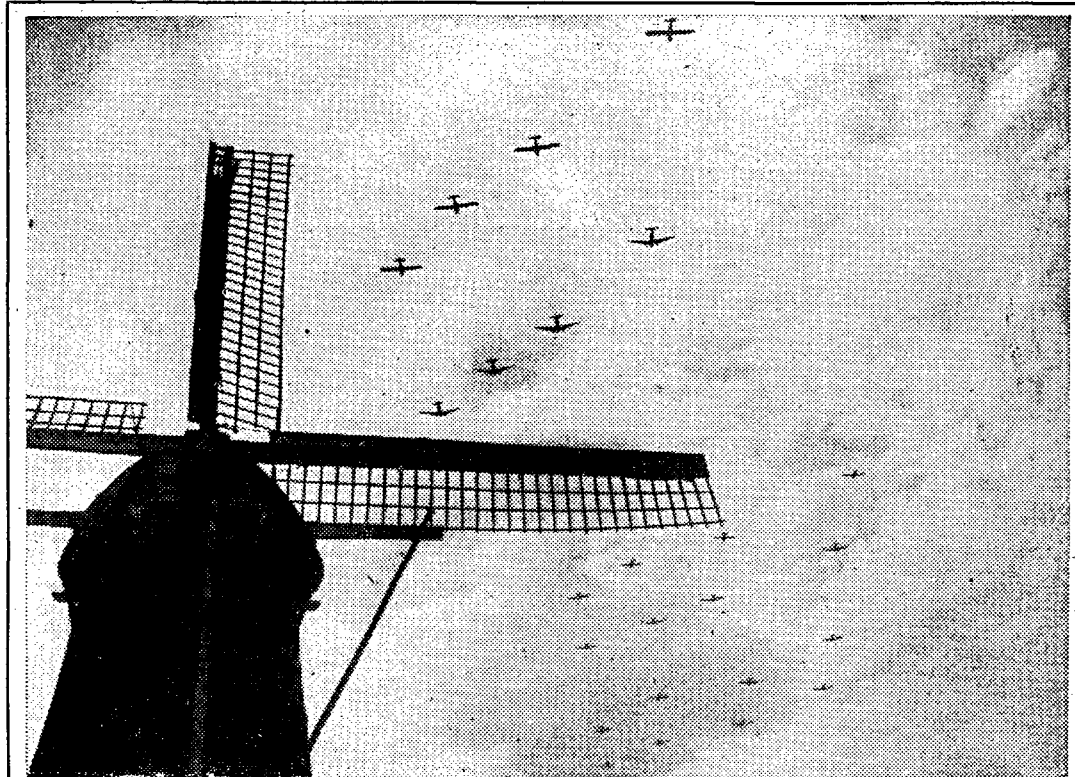
IN November Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Co., Ltd. will begin the work of modifying and strengthening the Esneh barrage in Upper Egypt. This British firm, in competition with five British and six American rivals, has secured a two million pound contract for the work from the Egyptian Government.

Work on the barrage is due to be finished before July 1947, and then 500,000 acres of land in the Kena and Girga provinces will be irrigated twice yearly, instead of once yearly as at present.

## Britain's Home of Music

QUEEN'S HALL is a name familiar to music-lovers the whole world over, and Mr Robert Elkin has recently written a history of the famous concert hall, in which he makes it abundantly clear that the history of Queen's Hall is the history of music during the past fifty years.

Every great singer, pianist, and instrumentalist has appeared at Queen's Hall. We think of such names as Melba, Kreisler, Sir Thomas Beecham, Madame Suggia, Felix Weingartner, and many another. But Queen's Hall is associated particularly with the honoured name of Sir Henry Wood and his famous Promen-



*Tug-planes and Gliders Going Into Action in Holland*

## SAVE YOUR PAPER

VARIOUS parts of the Hamilcar glider, used by our airborne divisions for the landing of heavy equipment in France and Holland, are entirely composed of paper. Wastepaper repulped, and pasted precisely layer upon layer over a mould give the required shape.

This is just one example of the thousands of ways in which wastepaper is helping to win the war, and it should be a reminder to us all to save for salvage all the paper we can.

## THE FORTH ROAD

TWO representative Scottish organisations, the Forth Road Bridge Promotion Committee and the Central and South-East Regional Planning Committee, have asked that the construction of a road-bridge across the River Forth should have priority in the post-war building plans.

The committee state that it is no mere impatience which has made them take this action, but the conviction that the question of whether there is to be a road-bridge or not affects the whole trend of their work. For instance, dependent on this knowledge is the committee's policy of communications and matters concerning local authorities' planning and the location of industry.

ade Concerts, which for year after year during the summer months drew great crowds.

Yes, Queen's Hall was the home of music, but now it is no more, destroyed in the blitz. But it will rise again. There will be a new Queen's Hall, which is to be built as a memorial to the work of Sir Henry Wood.

The last music heard in Queen's Hall was Elgar's great Oratorio, *The Dream of Gerontius*. It ended its career as a concert hall to the lovely strains of *The Angel's Farewell*, which looks to a glorious future. Could anything have been more appropriate?

## RAISING £40,000,000

THE Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St John Fund stands as an amazing record of public benevolence, and the report made by its Chairman, Lord Iliffe, at the end of five years of war, is one to warm all hearts.

In those five years this noble fund has grown from nought to £40,000,000, and in August last its income reached the record of £1,577,000. These are staggering figures, and there can be few men and women in this country, and fewer children, who have not contributed to them, on Flag Days, and through Red Cross Sales and the various collections. Even the modest-sounding Penny-a-Week Fund has raised £12,500,000, a wonderful illustration of the way Every Little Helps.

Deservedly, the Red Cross is an organisation which can claim everyone as friend, and we do well to remember that it will continue to need all its friends even when the war in Europe ends. The Red Cross will still have a mighty task before it that it can accomplish only if each one of us contributes his share.

## ULSTER'S NEW FABRICS

THE Ulster linen industry has begun the manufacture of new fabrics from synthetic rayon, which it is claimed will give Northern Ireland a leading place in the world's textiles. An exhibition has been opened in Belfast, and it is important to note that the materials were all woven on existing machinery in Ulster linen mills. The fabrics range from silk-like dress materials to heavy coating cloths.

Sir Basil Brooke, the Prime Minister, opened the exhibition and emphasised the fact that the new type of fabrics were not in competition with the linen industry, but rather an adjunct to it; they would mean greater employment in Ulster and greater flexibility in the trade.

## SAVED BY A PENCIL ERASER

A STRANGE story comes from the Pacific, where a tiny rubber eraser saved a Catalina flying boat and its crew from disaster in that vast ocean.

Forced to bring down their plane because of a leak in the petrol tank the crew made many unsuccessful attempts to plug it. Then one of the crew remembered the tiny eraser on the top of his pencil. This fitted the hole perfectly.

## JET-PLANES IN ACTION

THE latest German jet-plane has an estimated speed of 600 m.p.h., but it has the great disadvantage of being difficult to manoeuvre.

The pilots of our own photographic reconnaissance Mosquito have nicknamed this new Nazi Jet-Plane the Squirt. The Squirts attacking Mosquitoes can be dodged easily. They whiz past with an extra 100 m.p.h. speed and have to bank in a wide circle to get into position again.

We also have a jet-plane which has been in action with great success against flying bombs, and much more is likely to be heard of this wonderful machine.

## Crossing the Rubicon

THE Eighth Army, like Caesar and his legions nearly 2000 years ago, has crossed the Rubicon—but in the opposite direction.

The great rivalry between Caesar and Pompey culminated in Caesar's armies marching on Rome in a great bid for power. Plutarch, in his *Life of Caesar*, tells us that on reaching the Rubicon, that little red river which divided Italy from Gaul, the great general hesitated, unwilling to take the final, irrevocable step of breaking the Roman law by crossing the boundary of the State under arms. At last, with the solemn words, "Let the die be cast," he resolved to invade his native land.

At Corfinius he was engaged by

## ROUND-THE-WORLD AIRWAYS

IT was announced recently by the Pan-American World Airways that two trans-oceanic routes which would complete the encirclement of the world have been applied for.

The first of these suggested air-routes would link New York and Moscow via Newfoundland (or Labrador), Iceland, Oslo, Stockholm, and Leningrad. The second, from Seattle to Canton, would go through Nome in Alaska, the Kurile Islands, Tokyo, and Shanghai, where it would connect with another line through Hanoi to Calcutta.

Approval for the extensions of the pre-war Lisbon to London service to Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Moscow, and of the southern network from the Belgian Congo to Johannesburg and Cape Town, is also sought.

## THE FLOURISHING THEATRE

NEVER before in its history has the amateur stage in Britain been more flourishing than at the present moment. This is attributed largely to wartime conditions, for many people have realised that they must rely more on themselves for their entertainment; and in addition many promising players have been given a chance to prove their worth whilst serving with the Forces.

Many of the Services' companies vie with established dramatic societies, youth clubs, and schools, and the friendly rivalry promotes greater enthusiasm all round. The British Drama League has been doing great work by supplying copies of plays to all who have applied for them, and in addition members of the League's staff have been doing valuable work by travelling about the country, advising and lecturing to producers and actors, whether professional or amateur.

## PENICILLIN FOR THE PUBLIC

PLANS are being prepared to make penicillin as available for everyone as aspirins. A large factory which is expected to produce penicillin to capacity next year is being erected in the north of England.

The estimated cost of this factory is £1,250,000 and penicillin will be grown there in foot-long flasks. In America, too, steps are being taken to produce a large amount of this precious drug.

the soldiers of Pompey, but he defeated them. Down the leg of Italy, never encountering serious opposition, he pursued the beaten army. At Brindisi, one of the first towns captured by the Eighth Army, the followers of Pompey took ship and fled to Spain, leaving the victorious Caesar to occupy the capital.

From Italy to Spain, Greece, and Egypt Caesar hunted Pompey. In Alexandria his life-long rival was assassinated, Caesar, unchallenged leader of the Roman Republic, set about to build the Roman Empire.

May this crossing of the Rubicon mark a military event as outstanding as Caesar's; for now the wide plains of Northern Italy lie open to the armies of liberation.





### Young Poland on Parade

All these sturdy young Poles attending a bathing parade at Colinton near Edinburgh are orphans. They came to Britain by way of Siberia and the Middle East and they are now being cared for by the Polish State. Of those who came here 80 per cent have volunteered for the Polish Air Force.

## TRAGEDY ON THE MAP

A STRANGE sad name occurred in the story of recent fighting by the Fifth Army in Italy. A mountain, 3600 feet high, that they had to win as a preliminary to further advance, is named Femmina Morta. That is Italian for Dead Woman, and presumably commemorates some bygone tragedy there in which a woman lost her life. Her name is now unknown, but her fate gives its title to a cruel Apennine height which men have now died to conquer.

Mort Homme, which in English is Dead Man, is another height with an unhappy name on the map. It overlooks Verdun, and in the protracted siege of that city by the Germans during the last war Mort Homme fixed the breathless attention of the world. Before the final victory of the French, Dead Man Hill had become a hill of many dead men.

Death has many records on the map. Newfoundland has its Dead Man's Bay, and the St. Lawrence River its Dead Man's Island. At home sad tales of lives lost in shipwreck are recalled by Dorset's Dead Man's Bay. Bedfordshire and Staffordshire have their Deadman's Cross and Deadman's Green respectively. Scotland is

reminded by Dead Loch, Selkirkshire, of the burial there of those who fell in battle on the scene in days long gone. At Deadman's Holme, in Ayrshire, lie the victims of an ancient massacre, while a deadly clan battle is commemorated by the name of Deadriggs, Berwickshire.

There is a volume to be written on map-names, places which tell, however, not only of tragedy but of hopes and attainments expressed in the names bestowed by explorers in the excitement of new discovery. There are surprising names given by men who risked their lives in grateful honour of stay-at-homes who had helped to finance their ventures. Typical of these is Sanderson's Hope, which in reality is less than half of the original name.

William Sanderson, a merchant of Elizabethan London, had provided funds enabling immortal John Davis to make one of his great Arctic voyages in search of a short cut to the Far East. Reaching open water up the west coast of Greenland, Davis cheerfully named the headland which he turned "Sanderson His Hope of a North-West Passage to India." The world still calls the spot Sanderson's Hope.

## The Magic of Diet

MR CHURCHILL'S revelation of 237,000 cases of sickness in six months of the Burma campaign shows that the fight against disease there has been as arduous as the fight against the Japanese. Not only are there the perils of jungle and swamp, from poisonous reptiles and insects; the diet of men ill-supplied owing to imperfect communications is also fraught with problems, and upon success or failure here may turn the whole issue of a campaign.

During the early stages of the last war communication difficulties were a sore handicap to our men in Mesopotamia. The Indian troops were stricken with scurvy, and the British went down in great numbers with beri-beri, a disease that may cause paralysis, and even death, and it was not the climate that was responsible, but imperfect diet. The white men were restricted, for the time being, to tinned

beef and biscuits, and the biscuits had been made of white flour from which the important germ had been extracted.

Brilliant work by the Army medical men saved the situation. To the food of the white men small quantities of prepared yeast cells were added, and the soldiers were straightway restored to health. The Indians, bound by religion, lived on such foods as peas, beans, and lentils. These, being dried, had lost their health-sustaining vitamins.

So just as gardeners encourage their potatoes to sprout before planting them, our Army authorities sprouted the food of the Indians. The peas and beans, having been soaked in water, were exposed in shallow trays, and quickly germinated.

With the growth, the vitamins returned, and as by wizardry, scurvy was forthwith banished and the Indian army was hale, whole, and its gallant self again.

## Water en Vuur Te Koop

EARLY contacts in Holland have moved one of our Cockney soldiers to a masterpiece of humour. Recounting his experiences to a war correspondent the other day, he said: "We shall have a lot of trouble in teaching these people to speak English!" It had not occurred to him that they might, with comparative ease, teach him to speak Dutch. For the Dutch are good linguists, and before the war even children in Holland could speak English, French, and German, in addition to their own language, having for the most part picked up their knowledge from talk with travellers from other lands.

As to the Dutch language itself, it would be interesting to hear the comments of our Tommies on some of the signboards over Dutch shops. One in particular will make them think: Water en vuur te koop. Even when it is translated into English for them—Water and fire to sell—they will be puzzled, for the trade it describes is peculiar. It means that purchasers from little unwarmed houses may buy at these shops boiling water for their tea or coffee and redhot peat or turf for their empty grates.

## Master of the Choir

MANY of our great composers and musicians have been nurtured in the choir schools of our cathedrals, from Henry Purcell of Stuart times to William Walton, who was trained in the choir school of Christ Church, Oxford.

We have been reminded of this great debt that English music owes to the cathedrals, because one of our greatest church musicians, Sir Edward Bairstow, organist and choirmaster of York Minster, has recently celebrated his 70th birthday.

The B.B.C. has frequently broadcast services from York Minster, so millions have heard the fine singing of the choir, and the fine playing of the organ. But Sir Edward Bairstow is not only a cathedral organist, he is also a distinguished composer. To honour his birthday a concert of his compositions was held in York. It was a fine tribute to a fine composer, and it well displayed the variety and vigour of his work.

## JACK AND JILL SAVE FUEL

THE Women's Advisory Committee on Solid Fuel has produced a most entertaining film which shows how we all can save coal and coke.

The title of this one reel silent film, in colour and black and white, is "Jack and Jill Cut Down the Bill." Made by two schoolchildren, Barry and Dinah Day, nephew and niece of the actor Laurence Olivier, neither of whom has been on the screen before, this film will be shown in schools, institutes, and youth clubs.

We are told that if every one of Britain's 12 million families consumed 5 lbs of coal (one shovelful) less a day, the total saving in one year would be six million tons.

Liberated Europe will need all the coal we can spare. You can help to keep another family warm.

## EDITOR'S TABLE

### Ties For Tommies

IT was a sign of the democratic times when Army officers went into battledress, but still there remained the distinction that the blouse was worn open at the neck to show a collar and tie.

The next move in the levelling-up process is with the rankers who, it is announced, are to wear khaki shirts and ties with open-necked battledress blouses.

While it is not true that the clothes make the man, it is certainly true that a collar and tie give him a smarter appearance, and we are sure that Tommy will welcome the change.

Incidentally, the new dress order should tend to make the matter of saluting more of an off-duty-only affair, to the relief of officers and men alike.

### COLD COMFORT

WE can almost hear the sigh that will go up from British children as they read of one of the topsy-turvy things that happen in wartime.

The Belgian town of Liège has been short of food because the soldiers of the Master Race stole most of the bread, meat, fruit, and vegetables before they were driven out. But milk and saccharin happened to be plentiful, so large quantities of ice-cream were on sale, in 27 different flavours. We are told, in fact, that for a long time ice-cream was the only food to be bought in the open market in Liège.

It is sad to think of Belgians eating one ice-cream after another as they dream wistfully of a square meal, while we are finding it hard to recall what an ice tastes like.

### JUST AN IDEA

Your conscience will be there, go wherever you will.

## CARRY ON

### THE BOUNDS OF FORTUNE

THINK on the slippery state of human things

The strange vicissitudes and sudden turns

Of war and fate, recoiling on the proud,

To crush a merciless and cruel victor:

Think there are bounds of fortune, set above

Periods of time, and progress of success,

Which none can stop before the appointed limits,

And none can push beyond.

John Dryden

### One More

WHEN I plant a little birch tree and then see how it is growing green and shaking in the wind, my soul is filled with pride from the realisation that, thanks to me, there is one more life added on earth.

Anton Chekhov

## MEN OF

WHILE events are actually taking place, it is impossible to appreciate their true significance. But let us mark well the name of Arnhem. When the history of today becomes the history of tomorrow there will be very few, if any, more famous names than that of the city in Holland where our British Airborne Forces endured against overwhelming odds and by tenacity and superhuman endurance and courage won immortal renown.

The stories of the struggle at Arnhem will be told and retold for many years. It will rank

## MUTUAL

THE growing understanding between the various churches is one of the hopeful signs for the future.

Liverpool has recently given a splendid example of this friendly co-operation. During the week in which that city's new young bishop, Dr. Martin, was enthroned, there was held in the great cathedral a Service of Mutual Greeting. At this service, in which took part Ministers of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist

## Under the F

SOME people are always bemoaning their lot. Should be glad it isn't a little.

*EVEN over the German frontier our troops make themselves comfortable. Take things easy.*

EVERY little girl has a hankering for a dress like Mummy's. But she grows out of it.

A MAN says he keeps his grandfather's clock at the top of the stairs. It often runs down.



## The Lesson

TO those who rule so much of our lives on earth, who make our laws and make our wars; to those who stir up trouble; to those who keep alive the hate that does more harm to those who cherish it than it can ever do to those who suffer it—to all these we would say: "Get ye apart into the

## AUTUMN

OCTOBER—and the skies are cool and grey, O'er stubbles emptied of their latest sheaf, Bare meadow, and the slowly falling leaf. The dignity of woods in rich decay Accords full well with this majestic grief That clothes our solemn purple hills today, Whose afternoon is hushed, and wintry brief.



## ARNHEM

with Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, El Alamein, and others in the history of these years.

The city of Arnhem is where Sir Philip Sidney breathed away his noble spirit. It is near Zutphen, where that gallant Elizabethan was mortally wounded while attacking the armies of Philip of Spain. It was Sidney, who, as he lay dying, handed a cup of water, untasted, to another wounded soldier. "Thy necessity," he said to him, "is yet greater than mine."

At Arnhem his spirit has lived again in 1944.

## GREETING

churches, the Bishop promised to work with all branches of the Christian Church to fight the evils of the day.

From the pulpit the President of the Free Church Council and the Bishop addressed the great congregation, and they knelt side by side at the High Altar. Each gave a blessing to the people of all the churches.

This was, we believe, unique in our history, and it is good, indeed, to see this great House of God so used.

## Editor's Table

**PUCK O'KNOW** WE shall have lighter cars after the war. There will be no more blackout.

**A SCHOOLTEACHER** should be just. But not only just.

**END** of the Unpopular Short Sock, says a headline. The toe, we assume.

**A FAMOUS** writer is said to go fishing in a bowler hat. He would have more success in a pond.

## of Serenity

quiet places, and learn the lesson that on every wind is blown. It is the lesson of serenity, tranquillity, of quiet faith that all this wonder round about us, all the glory that a summer brings, has one great purpose, one great end—the happiness and uplifting of God's children everywhere. *Arthur Mee*

## SCENE

Only a robin sings from any spray. And night sends up her pale cold moon, and spills White mist around the hollows of the hills, Phantoms of firth or lake; the peasant sees His cot and stackyard, with the homestead trees In-islanded; but no vain terror thrills His perfect harvesting; he sleeps at ease. *William Allingham*

## Good Citizenship on the Screen

At last comes a plan, from the film industry itself, for using the kinemas to teach children how to behave like good citizens.

That progressive leader in the British film industry, Mr J. Arthur Rank, is the sponsor of a scheme for making a series of short films for young children for presentation on Saturday mornings at the Odeon and Gaumont-British club shows.

Miss Mary Field is to be responsible for making these films which will be stories with a moral in them. One of the "shorts," which teaches children that honesty is the best policy, has already been shown.

It is pleasing to note that any profits from the showing of these films will go towards assisting in child welfare.

An interesting film pointing the right way of living can do nothing but good, and Mr Rank is to be congratulated on his public-spirited enterprise, which has the support of the Ministry of Education, the Home Office, the B B C, and other bodies interested in child welfare.

May we hope that this is but the beginning of a new outlook in the film world? There are so many worthy stories to be told on the screen in which young filmgoers would be interested and would enjoy.

Well done, Mr Rank!

## More Open Spaces

MR W. S. MORRISON has announced in the House of Commons that the Government will help poorer local authorities to include open spaces in their town-planning schemes. He was moving the money resolution of the Town and Country Planning Bill.

This provision will meet many criticisms of the original Bill, for everyone agrees that there must be more safe areas in which children can play and elderly people enjoy their leisure.

## MOTHER LOVE

A MOTHER'S love. Ah! who can know? Its roots unseen so quickly grow, Then blossom into beauteous flower Of thought and deed, of love and power.

No one a mother's heart can read. She treasures up each kindly deed, Then ponders o'er them till they bring To daily cares a hallowing.

We know her noble sacrifice Soars far above all earthly price; Gladly she gives out of her best, Counting not cost in love's own quest. *Ellen Hainsworth*

## Life's Highway

THERE is no higher enthusiasm of humanity than the one that has travelled the common highway of reason—the life of the good neighbour and the honest citizen. *Thomas Hill Green*

## The Man Who Paid Double

We think our readers will like this little story which appeared in a Californian newspaper, the Yreka Journal.

HE hobbled up to the window of the kitchen in Lee's Café. "Will you give an old man something to eat?" he quavered. Mr Hewett sized up the applicant. "Sure," he replied.

"All right. Give me a T-bone steak, and I want it rare," ordered the old man.

Startled, a little incredulous, Hewett remained courteous. "Sorry," he said, "we haven't any steaks; just beef stew today."

Bright eyes roving, seemingly happy in his new-found benefactor, the old man accepted the stew at the counter and ate a hearty meal.

Finished, he sidled up to Hewett and fumbled in his pocket. "How much is it?"

Still playing along with his odd customer, and beginning to be a little irritated with the by-play of a charity recipient, the restaurant man said shortly, "Nothing."

The man was persistent. "How much is it? I want to pay."

That had gone far enough. "Regular lunch, fifty cents," replied Hewett.

The old man chuckled and laid a dollar on the counter.

"Fifty cents for me, and fifty cents for the next feller that needs some help," he said. "I always pay double when I find a man who would feed me for nothing."

That was at noon.

A soldier strolled in that evening, lugging a suitcase, tired, broke, and hungry.

"I want a meal," he told Hewett. "I can't pay for it, but I want to work for it—anything you want me to do."

"It was paid for before you came in. You don't have to work for it," the astonished soldier was told.

So the donator will be pleased to know that before the day was out his extra fifty cents had bought a meal for a soldier.

## BLACKPOOL LOOKS AHEAD

PROVISIONAL plans for a vast air transport terminal, bigger than any now in existence, have been designed for Blackpool Town Council.

The plans include a runway layout which provides landing and take-off space for planes more than double the size of any now in use. They show a main runway three miles long and 200 yards wide for the use of large trans-oceanic machines, and two secondary runways, each two miles long and 150 yards wide, for feeder-line and trans-Continental aircraft.

Provision has also been made for a huge flying-boat lagoon, four miles in diameter, to be connected to the main aircraft terminal by a road tunnel under the River Ribble. This will allow passengers arriving in a flying-boat to be transhipped and taken to an air liner in about 15 minutes.

This project will take about 15 years to complete, but the general design will enable it to be used while still under construction.

## FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTLESS Americans and Englishmen alike will this week pay tribute to the memory of a Quaker whose name is honoured equally on both sides of the Atlantic—William Penn, born on October 14, just three centuries ago.

Down by a secluded lane in lovely Buckinghamshire, not far from Milton's cottage, there is a plain building of brick which down the long years has drawn men to it in love and reverence. It is the famous old Quakers' Meeting House at Jordans.

In a meadow beside it sleep many of the heroic band of pioneer Friends. Their names are inscribed on simple headstones, and among them, sought out by all who go that way as to a place of pilgrimage, is the hallowed one of William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania.

But in his life, alas, Penn knew little of such reverence. Indeed, his life held not a little bitterness, and even since his death his name has not always been free from calumny.

## A Quaker's Sermon

William Penn's father was an English Admiral, his mother a Dutchwoman, and he was born during the Civil War. He grew up susceptible to religious impressions, and when he was sent to Oxford he heard a Quaker's sermon which largely determined the course of his life. His father sent him abroad to forget Quakerism, and he returned before he was of age with manners that struck Pepys as affected; but Quaker seriousness soon resumed its sway, and it was not long before he found himself in prison, making that demand for absolute freedom of conscience which he was to repeat throughout his life.

He next had a period of preaching, public discussion, and writing of tracts and books on the Quaker faith, derived from the Christianity of the first century, and a defence of the lawfulness and right of everyone to preach what he believed.

In 1670 Penn's father died and left him a fortune of £1500 a year, and a debt of £16,000 owed by Charles the Second for money lent to him. Penn, because of the religious persecution in England and the greater freedom in the American Colonies, began to take a personal interest in colonial settlement and speculations, and this eventually led to his receiving a grant of an area roughly

corresponding with the State of Pennsylvania, in discharge of the debt of £16,000. His purpose was to form a State governed according to principles accepted by Quakers.

It is interesting to recall the fact that Penn's chosen name for the State was Sylvania, the wooded country; and that Charles the Second is said to have suggested the addition of Penn, not in honour of the Quaker, but of his father.

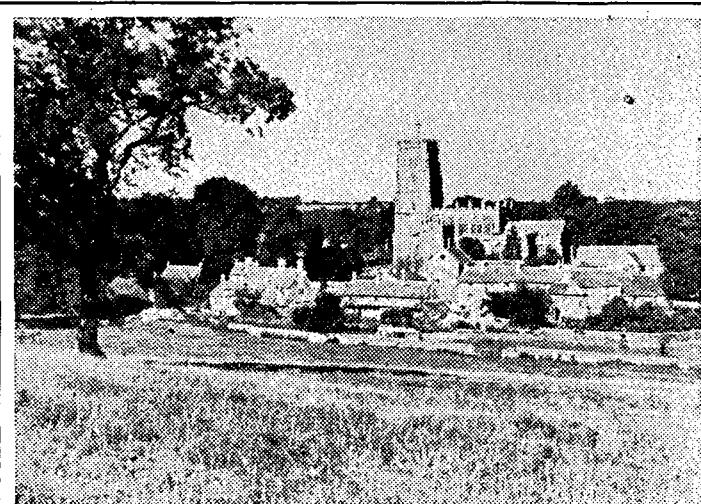
William Penn's plans for his new State, of course, did not work as he wished. He won the cordial co-operation and admiration of the Red Indians, and the spirit of his work was admirable. But in practical matters visionary views held in England did not apply to actual circumstances in a foreign land. The colony could not be built like a house. It grew like a living organism and as it grew the ready-made plans did not fit.

At home in England Penn was also in a difficult position. He was a friend (a real friend) of James the Second. But James was greatly disliked by the people who sympathised with Penn. James was a Roman Catholic, and the result was that Penn was accused of being a Roman Catholic and a supporter of the exiled Stuarts. The fact was that he was an honest man. During the reign of James no man was fawned on for favour more than Penn, because it was thought he could influence the king.

## An Honest Man

Penn continued his religious work as long as his health allowed, and he was recognised as a leader of the Quakers. But his late years were clouded by quarrels with the people of Pennsylvania, by family trouble, and by the dishonesty of a steward who involved him in debts he disowned.

William Penn has been subjected to much criticism, but the final judgment of posterity makes him immortally secure as an honest man, sincere in his piety, and firm in his belief in that Freedom for which Englishmen and Americans, side by side, are still fighting.



THIS ENGLAND

Village homes cluster round the noble church at Northleach in Gloucestershire



## Learning One by One

**E**ACH One Teach One is the slogan of progress for Jamaicans who are too old for school but not too old to want to learn. These are the people who have never learned to read, or, once having learned, have since forgotten.

The education of children is going forward in the British West Indies as a whole, often with money-help from Britain under the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. But adult education is more difficult. The grown-ups may be more diligent, but their minds are less fresh and their memories less retentive, and, as they usually have to earn their livings, they have less time and energy to spare for study. Lastly, they are often too shy and ashamed of their own ignorance to like the idea of learning in classes.

So two people and a book is the best kind of teaching for them, the teacher giving individual attention and encouragement to his single pupil. Each teacher in the Each One Teach One scheme has two things to do. First of all, he must teach his pupil. Then, he must persuade him in his turn to begin teaching some other person. In this way adult literacy will spread quickly.

The grown-up people want to learn to read because they know it is the first step in self-education; and once they know their letters they are able to read anything, from the latest war news to practical pamphlets on farming. That is one way in which

the Each One Teach One campaign fits into the scheme for West Indian advancement now being worked out by the Colonies themselves, with the help of the British Government.

The education of the grown-ups also helps to make the education of the children of more lasting value, for boys and girls are much more likely to forge ahead at school if their parents at home understand and are intelligently interested in what their children are writing and reading.

## POST-WAR CARS

**I**t is good to learn that the Board of Trade has withdrawn its embargo on the production of models of post-war types of motor cars—what are known as prototypes. A limited number of licences have been issued to enable work to proceed. The official agreement is that the new cars must begin where production left off in 1939.

It has to be remembered that it takes several years to get a new car from the drawing-board to the production stage, and it can be understood with what relief the present concession has been regarded by the British car manufacturers.

## PLANT THEM Now

**A**LL too soon passes the flowering season of the lovely trees of May, and all too often we forget that now, in the late autumn, is the time to purchase and to plant them. It is good to note now just a few of the trees which in a few months' time will be clad in all the loveliness of their spring raiment.

Let us begin with the crab-apples. Perhaps the best of them bears rosy-purple blossoms in profusion on graceful limbs that are themselves purple, and in the autumn bear fruit which can be made into delicious jelly. It is surprising how many people have not yet made themselves acquainted with this delightful tree; its name is *Pyrus Malus Eleyii*. Another, *Pyrus Aldenhamensis*, also bears delicious fruit; but a better known beauty is *Pyrus Malus Floribunda*, which becomes a cloud of crimson buds opening to rose, though its fruits are insignificant.

A Canadian variety is *Pyrus Malus Coronaria*, which has large shell-pink flowers with a violet fragrance, but there are many other sorts which rival each other in beauty, and they are all hardy.

And what would May be without its May trees? The double crimson is the best of the reds, and *Rosea Plena* is a good double pink. Then there is the *Douglasii*, with handsome leaves turning sunset red in the autumn and purplish black fruits; and the *Cockspur*, which bears large white flowers and brilliant scarlet fruits. Here are trees which are hardy and prosperous, and will often flower in the heart of a city.

The best of the laburnums is *Vossii*, which has cascades of blossom often 18 to 24 inches long, splashing a garden with gold. It is so proud of its blossoms that it thrusts out long arms to make sure they will not be overlooked. Let us not forget also the snowdrop tree, *Halesia Carolina*, the Judas tree, which produces multitudes of rose-lilac flowers, and the *Ceanothus*, whose flowers add a rare blue touch to a garden in spring.

## Taking Care of Banknotes

**S**OME time ago the CN mentioned that our banknotes are kept in circulation far longer than in pre-war days.

Before the war the life of a note was about six months; today it is about 19½ months. Banknotes are printed on very expensive paper and a considerable saving has been effected in the national economy by the extra care now taken.

Hundreds of millions of banknotes are handled every year by the Bank of England, where the Issue Office has a staff of about 200 girls and 20 men. A fully-trained girl can count and examine 2500 pound or ten-shilling notes an hour, or 17,500 in a full working day.

The Bank of England receives many claims in respect of burnt or mutilated notes. If the victim sends the remains of the notes to the bank they are examined by the expert girls of the department and full repayment is made for every note that can be identified.

## Jupiter and Venus Are Coming Toward Us

**M**ORE planets are now appearing in the morning and evening sky, writes the CN Astronomer. Jupiter may be seen just before sunrise, and Venus in the evening twilight.

Between five and six o'clock is the best time to seek Jupiter; he will be seen above the eastern horizon. There can be no mistaking him for he is much the brightest "star" in that region, though Saturn, some way to the right and at a much higher altitude, must not be mistaken for Jupiter.

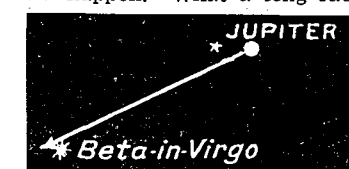
The crescent Moon will appear a little way to the right of and at a higher altitude than Jupiter on the morning of Friday, October 13; by the next morning, October 14, the Moon will have moved to the left of and below Jupiter, presenting an attractive spectacle if the sky is clear.

Jupiter will rapidly improve his position and, rising to higher altitudes as winter approaches, will become a striking feature of the morning sky. During this period it will be of interest to observe Jupiter appear to approach the star Beta-in-Argo, as shown in the star-map. By the end of the year Jupiter will be seen to be very close to this star and will actually pass it, but in January next Jupiter will appear to reverse his motion, *retrograde* as astronomers say, and so will re-pass the star, appearing to be only about the apparent width of the Moon above Beta-in-Argo. Actually the distance that separates them is about 43 light-years' journey; therefore, Beta-in-Argo is some 450,000 times farther from us than is Jupiter. At present Jupiter is almost at his farthest and is 627 million miles away from us, but he is coming much nearer and so will continue to increase in apparent brilliance.

Venus is now becoming visible in the evening sky, though at present she is very low in the south-west and is setting within an hour of sunset. Venus is approaching the Earth and will gradually become better placed for observation, setting later after the Sun and appearing brighter than at present.

Just now Venus is 121 million

miles away and is actually the nearest planet to the Earth, after which she is rapidly speeding at the rate of some 22 miles a second. The Earth is now travelling at 18½ miles a second, which is her fastest during the winter months, and so Venus will eventually overtake our world. She will then be little more than 26 million miles away from us, but it will take until the end of next year before this will happen. What a long race



Present position of Jupiter and his path toward Beta-in-Argo in the next three months

after the Earth, before Venus draws level and passes our world, as she did on June 27 last! This long period of about 584 days is known to astronomers as the *synodic period* of Venus; it represents the time that intervenes before Venus reaches the same situation again relative to the Earth and the Sun.

The year of Venus, that is the time she takes to travel once round in her orbit, is only 225 days, compared with the Earth's 365½. That is known as the *sidereal period* and represents the time taken for Venus, or any other planet, to travel round relative to the stars and Sun. The *synodic period* of Jupiter is only 399 days, but that of Mars, the longest of all the planets, is 780 days. This accounts for the long time before Mars will reappear in our evening sky.

A clear sky almost to the horizon will be necessary to get a glimpse of Venus at present. Between 6.15 and 6.45 will be the best time to look. On the evening of Thursday, October 19, Venus may be seen some way below and to the left of the Moon's slender crescent. G. F. M.

## HELP FOR SUFFERING EUROPE

**C**ONDITIONS in a great part of liberated and still occupied Europe are worse and not better than was expected, according to Governor Lehman, Director-General of UNRRA, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Officials of the Administration are said to be alarmed by the reports that have reached them.

The world must not be deceived, said the Director-General, for the enemy has been far more ruthless in his treatment

of occupied countries than has been known or anticipated. There is a probability of some serious shortages, particularly in meat, fats, textiles, and clothing. Already UNRRA has received 76 requests for supplies, costing over £11,000,000. According to Governor Lehman, the United Kingdom is preparing to furnish £15,000,000 worth of relief supplies. In the United States, there is to be a volunteer drive for distribution of clothing in Europe.

## The Machine as a Slave

**I**F the success of Birmingham's Farm Week is anything to go by it would appear that the town-dweller is finding a new interest in matters of the countryside.

More than 100,000 people visited the exhibition and it was then decided that it should be continued for a second week.

Speaking at the exhibition, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, the Petroleum Secretary, said that after the war Britain should aim to be

the pioneer of a new age of high quality living for all, based on the machine as a slave. During the war, he said, the agricultural consumption of petroleum had quadrupled. This had provided the power basis which had made possible the food production campaign with the small available manpower. During the present harvest there was at any one time oil-driven machinery of about 2,500,000 h.p. operating on British farms.

## BEDTIME CORNER

### Molly and the Dwarf

**M**OLLY bounded lightly over the springy moor, tripped suddenly and fell near a big rock.

She sat up slowly with a low, buzzing sound in her ears, which seemed to come from close at hand.

Peering around she saw at her feet a tiny dwarf. He held a little red-leafed jacket in one hand and hummed merrily as he stitched on a new, bright holly-berry button.

Then his thread snapped. He pulled out a spool of spider's thread, broke off a length, and tried to thread it through his pine-cone needle.

"Let me try," said Molly. The dwarf handed over needle and thread without a word and Molly threaded it and sewed on the button. "One good turn deserves another," said the dwarf. "I will show you a short cut home."

He led her behind the rock, to a great hole in the earth. "Mortals go blindfolded," said the dwarf, and he tied Molly's handkerchief over her eyes.

Down, down, down into the earth they went:

"Listen!" said the dwarf suddenly as a sound of hammering came from far away,

"My brothers in the mines."

On they went again, the hammering growing louder and louder. Suddenly the tiny man whisked off the handkerchief.

Molly blinked at the dazzling light, then stared around.



Swarms of buzzing dwarfs were digging; others were washing gold dust by a stream. Still more were stoking great furnace fires, and all were too busy to notice her.

"It's getting very late," ventured the little man at last; so Molly let herself be blindfolded and off they went again with the noise of hammering growing fainter.

"Good-bye," said the little dwarf, as a cool breeze fanned Molly's cheeks.

His voice faded away, and Molly tore off the handkerchief to find herself near her own cottage door, where her mother was waiting.

"What an ugly bump on your forehead, Molly!" she said. "Did you see stars?"

"No, only the little dwarfs in the gold mine," said Molly.



## THE CHARM OF ZEELAND

While the British Second Army has been advancing to the Lower Rhine the Canadian First Army has been fighting its way into Zeeland. This province is the nearest part of Holland to our island and many an Englishman has happy memories of its fine capital and charming people. One of our correspondents has sent us these notes on Zeeland.

WHEN the island of Walcheren is free from the Nazis and the floods are again controlled, no city will rejoice more than Middelburg, capital of Zeeland. It is only ten minutes from Flushing by tram or train, and a few minutes more by canal boat. You have an infinite choice of transport in Holland. The city when we last saw it was just beginning to air itself after a hot day, and the young Middelburgers were swooping about on their bicycles, on which all speed in this flat country.

In the side streets the women were standing at the street doors gossiping. Most of them were in the delightful costume of Zeeland, with wide skirt, clean white head-dress, check apron, and little black bodice. That at once gave distinction to Middelburg.

We noticed the number of fruit shops with windows crammed with fruit of all sorts. That told us something else about Middelburg. It is the capital and market for a great country of dairy, farm, and orchard produce. It stands on the little island of Walcheren, but it is the mecca for all the islands of Zeeland, which, with a mainland strip between the Scheldt and Belgium, form the delightful province of the Netherlands. The deputies of the province meet regularly at Middelburg under the presidency of the governor. It is a sort of provincial parliament, and is in very close contact with the ordinary people.

A city always shows itself at evening. In the great square the men were gathering to discuss the news of the day, and the ancient Town Hall looked down through the deep shadows. Its innumerable little windows showed up in the evening light. There had been a travelling fair on the square for a few days:

the roundabouts and games were being packed up, and little children were running eagerly about, having a last look.

### Natural Promenades

Middelburg is encircled with water, as are most Dutch towns. Seagoing steamers can come up the Walcheren Canal and go through to Rotterdam. Bridges are always swinging, or splitting into two pieces to let through a barge, or a string of barges behind a tug. The canals are tree-lined and shady, and form natural promenades.

The old town centres round the Abbey, with its great tower, Lange Jan, seen from all over the island. Its bells ring out on feasts and holidays, and the chimes of Middelburg are as sweet as those of Antwerp. We walked in the leafy shades of the Abbey after sunset, as the spires of the buildings showed clear against the night sky. All sorts of dark little passageways shoot off into the main streets of the city, and you have to be careful of darting bicycles.

Even in its museum Middelburg keeps its familiar charm and homely feeling. There are no great exhibits here or world-famous treasures. There are, however, the tubes of the first telescopes, made by the Lipperhey brothers, who made spectacles in Middelburg in 1601.

Thursday is Middelburg's great day, and the day when tourists from the resorts pour into the city to see the busy market. Early in the morning the little carts, built in the manner of the great Dutch wagons of the African veldt with immaculately clean white hoods, start out from the villages of Zeeland laden with butter, cheese, and farm produce.

The wagons are carefully painted, and minutely equipped and polished. Each farmer has his regular house of call where he puts up his horse and eats his dinner. In the wagon will be the family as well as the produce.

Market day dress is a little finer and gayer than that for ordinary days. The old ladies, in severe black with lace head-dress and dangling brass ornaments, walk solemnly about the market nodding to old friends. The younger women set out their baskets in the butter market and begin the important business of getting the best price. The men go to the corn market. Does it matter that everyone looks his best to please the tourists and to be a little vain? It is all good fun, and everyone is very affable in Middelburg market.

### MONTY'S PULLOVER

WHEN Field-Marshal Montgomery was serving in Belgium in 1940 his troops had to make a hurried withdrawal from Louvain, and while engaged in this operation he lost a brown pullover which he had put ready to take away.

This has now been restored to the Field-Marshal by monks who had taken possession of the article and hidden it during the German occupation.

## Mr Churchill Looks at the World War

IN a speech lasting over 100 minutes Mr Churchill has given Parliament a wonderful survey of the vast war panorama today, with all its military and political aspects. It was a graphic and masterly summary of past achievement and of future plans and hopes.

The Prime Minister spoke first of the battles which had so rapidly and so completely changed the face of the war in Europe. Practically the whole of France had been liberated as if by enchantment, Belgium had been rescued, and part of Holland was already free. All this was the fruit of the Battle of Normandy, the most decisive single battle of the whole war.

Mr Churchill told of the huge German losses inflicted by the wonderful team of Allied armies, and he paused to pay special tribute to the superb feat of arms performed by the First Airborne Division at Arnhem. "Not in vain" may be the pride of those who have survived, and epitaph of those who fell.

A special word of praise was given also to General Alexander and the armies he commands in the stern Italian campaign—the Fifth and Eighth Armies in which American, British, Polish, New Zealand, South African, Canadian, and Indian troops fight side by side, as well as a Brazilian division, a Greek brigade, strong forces of Italians, and Palestinian units.

### Honour For All

Due appraisal of the mighty American achievement ("this House may indeed salute our sister nation as being at the highest pinnacle of her power and fame") was followed by a revealing statement of our own contribution and an appreciation of Russia's measureless services. There is honour for all, he said.

Then came a true picture of the campaign in Burma—how it had protected India and guarded the pass of the American air line to China and how it had inflicted severe losses in "the largest and most important ground fighting that has yet taken place against the armies of Japan."

Mr Churchill said that we must not forget that we owe a great debt to the extraordinary blunders of the Germans, and, in characteristically lighter vein, he referred to the warlike genius by which Corporal Schickelgruber has so notably contributed to our victories. In spite of all our wonderful and rapid successes, however, we should not assume that all would be over by the end of this year.

The second part of the Prime Minister's speech dealt with the political situation and the many delicate problems which military events had brought, particularly those concerning Poland, France, and Italy. And he affirmed that the future of the whole world, and certainly the future of Europe, depends upon the cordial, trustful, and comprehending association of the British Empire, the United States, and Soviet Russia, and that no pains must be spared and no patience grudged which are necessary to bring that supreme hope to fruition.

## THE FLYING MAN'S OXYGEN

THE Royal Canadian Air Force in Canada has announced the development, after nearly three years of research, of a valve which supplies oxygen for high-altitude combat according to the airman's needs.

This valve may mean life or death to fliers fighting in the thin air miles above the earth, and in developing their new "demand valve" Air Force scientists had to evolve one which would turn on oxygen when the airman breathed in and turn it off when he breathed out. It was also necessary that the valve should deliver a proper proportion of oxygen in relation to height, since considerably more oxygen is required at high altitudes.

Air Force officials say that the principles of the valve are simple. A diaphragm regulates the frequency of oxygen intake; as the airman breathes the diaphragm presses on a tiny spring, which releases the right amount of oxygen. As the aircraft rises, a metal bellows expands and makes the mixture inhaled richer in oxygen.

The high speed of high-altitude fighting in this war has made the

development of a satisfactory "demand valve" more important with every new type of fast aircraft put into operation. Pilots concentrating on combat requirements at speeds of anything up to 500 miles an hour have no time to control dials. A flow of oxygen satisfactory at 15,000 feet brings unconsciousness at 30,000 feet. The "demand valve" eliminates the need for the pilot to control the flow of oxygen at varying altitudes.

The "demand valve" principle was first introduced by the German Air Force in 1933, and German engineers have been trying to perfect it ever since. Captured German models have shown continuous changes, but the RCAF valve, weighing just 14 ounces, and small enough to be slung around a pilot's neck, is half the size and weight of the Nazi type. Its Canadian inventors claim that it is certainly more efficient.



## Ovaltine gives you Strength, Vigour and the Will-to-win

PERFECT physical fitness, abundant energy and the will-to-win—these are the qualities you must possess if you are to be successful in sports and games.

Remember that the leading coaches and trainers insist on 'Ovaltine' as an essential part of the training diet for players and athletes in their charge. They know that there is nothing like 'Ovaltine' for building up physical fitness and stamina.

'Ovaltine' has also played an important part in many outstanding feats of endurance. Famous mountaineering expeditions, including the last two Mount Everest Expeditions, carried 'Ovaltine' as an essential part of their high climbing ration. Explorers have taken it to the ends of the earth.

In everyday life, in your school work, the same fitness and vigour are just as valuable. That is why **you** should drink delicious 'Ovaltine' every day. It will keep you fit in body and mind and help you always to do your best.

'Ovaltine' is, in itself, a perfect food, made from the finest of Nature's foods—malt, milk and eggs. To ensure the high quality of these ingredients, the famous 'Ovaltine' Farms were established. For these reasons, always insist on 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing like it.

### We are Looking Forward

to the years ahead, not to the Steptey of pre-war days, but to the promised years of freedom from fear, want, dirt and disease, and we are determined, as far as lays in our power, that our people shall have their chance. To do this we rely on the support of our friends, the friends of the poor. Please help us—it is so much needed.

THE REV. RONALD F. W. BOLLON, Supt., THE EAST END MISSION, Founded 1885, Bromley Street, Commercial Road, Steptey, E.1.

Safe  
for all  
the family

**Orbridge's**

Lung Tonic  
for  
**COUGHS  
& COLDS**

One size only 1/2  
(including  
purchase  
tax)



## Jacko's Novel Waterproof



JACKO had to go into town to fetch a roll of carpet his mother had ordered, and when he came out of the shop it was raining very heavily. "Oh dear," he cried. "I have no coat and I shall get very wet." Then he had one of his brain-waves. Untying the carpet, he wrapped it round himself and, putting up his umbrella, proceeded on his way looking not unlike a coloured chimney-pot with an enormous cowl, and causing not a little amusement to the passers-by.

### NON-INFLAMMABLE

"SOME of this wartime coal is wretched stuff," said one housewife to another.

"Yes," was the reply, "a friend of mine had his coal-shed burned to the ground the other day, but luckily the coal was not damaged."

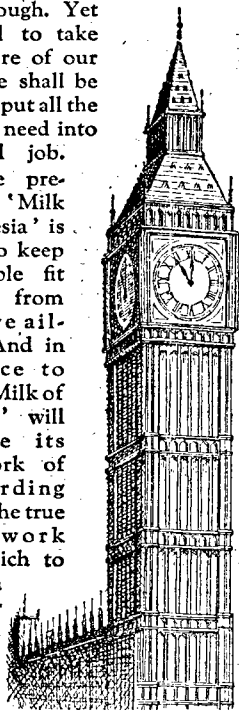
### Words of Many Meanings

THERE are a number of different meanings of the words break and brake. A good game for an odd ten minutes would be to see how many of these meanings could be remembered.

*...when chimes  
the  
Victory hour...*

... we shall have another job of work to tackle—winning the peace. It is a task that will call for new ideas and new energy. We have the sound good sense to see it through. Yet if we fail to take proper care of our health we shall be unable to put all the effort we need into this vital job.

At the present time 'Milk of Magnesia' is helping to keep the people fit and free from digestive ailments. And in the Peace to follow, 'Milk of Magnesia' will continue its good work of safeguarding health—the true groundwork upon which to build a better Britain.



**'MILK OF MAGNESIA'**

Trade mark of 'Phillips' preparation of magnesia.

## The BRAN TUB

### Nature News

SQUIRRELS are busy in the woods getting together food for the winter, and moor fowl are having an autumn feast of scarlet bearberries and black crowberries.

A great many of the attractive berries now ripe are very poisonous, including the red ones of the cuckoo pint, the black ovals of the spurge laurel, and the fruits of the nightshades and the briony family.

### Other Worlds

IN the evening Venus is low in the south-west. In the morning Jupiter is in the east, and Saturni is in the south-east. The picture shows the moon as it may be seen at 7.30 on the morning of



Saturday, October 14.

### FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Warlike Sticklebacks. Don's catch of Sticklebacks, with their bright red and green throats, made a fine sight.

"Wish I could keep them," sighed Don. "they always die."

"Change of temperature in the water," remarked Farmer Gray. "A friend of mine has Carp and Goldfish in his aquarium," continued Don, "I'll offer them to him."

"I shouldn't," chuckled the farmer. "Sticklebacks are very quarrelsome gentlemen, and would probably rip lumps out of the other fish, with those needle-like spines which give them their name. In the mating season they will sometimes fight death duels."

So Don changed his mind.

### On Historic Ground

ALL the week she had walked about Stratford-on-Avon thrilled at the thought that she was treading the streets that Shakespeare knew, and now her holiday had come to an end.

"To think," she said in an awed voice as she waited for the train to take her home again, "that he, too, must have stood on this platform when he went up to London!"

### BREAD

EACH nation decides for itself what words it will use and what those words shall mean.

So in England we call our staple food *bread*, while the French call it *pain*.

There is, of course, a reason for these particular words, *bread* being derived from an old Teutonic root *braudoz* which also gives the German *brot*, and *pain* coming from the Latin *panis*, bread. The common Teutonic word for *bread* was *loaf*.

But in the beginning our forefathers could have called *bread* "Chaw-chaw" or anything else they liked.

### Cross Word Puzzle

**Reading Across.** 1 A funny man. 7 An outdoor recreation. 9 Royal Society. 11 Standards of perfection. 13 To make amends. 15 A round in a race. 16 Organ of smell. 17 A building plot. 18 Obtained. 19 Possessor. 20 The quantity needed to fill a cask. 22 As 9 across. 23 A heron. 25 Those who express welcome.

**Reading Down.** 1 A bombastic address. 2 Manuscript. 3 To suppose. 4 Carried in a vehicle. 5 Wrath. 6 Russia's Man of Destiny. 8 Slanders. 10 A seat without a back. 12 Afterwards. 14 One who has care of horses. 17 Pleasant to the taste. 19 A horrid giant. 21 A period of time. 24 Note in tonic solfa scale. Asterisks indicate abbreviations.

Answer next week

### JUMBLED TOWNS

IF the letters of the following word and phrases are placed in different order, they spell six European towns in the war news.

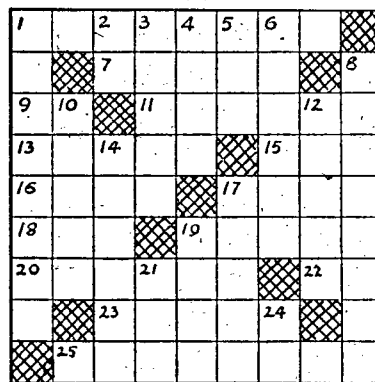
NO LOUT SO LEARN  
MORE ARCH REST  
REAL SMILES ANN SET

Answer next week

### UNEXPECTED

"OH, all right; as you insist," said the amateur pianist. "What shall I play?" "Just anything you like. It's only to annoy the neighbours."

The Children's Newspaper, October 14, 1944

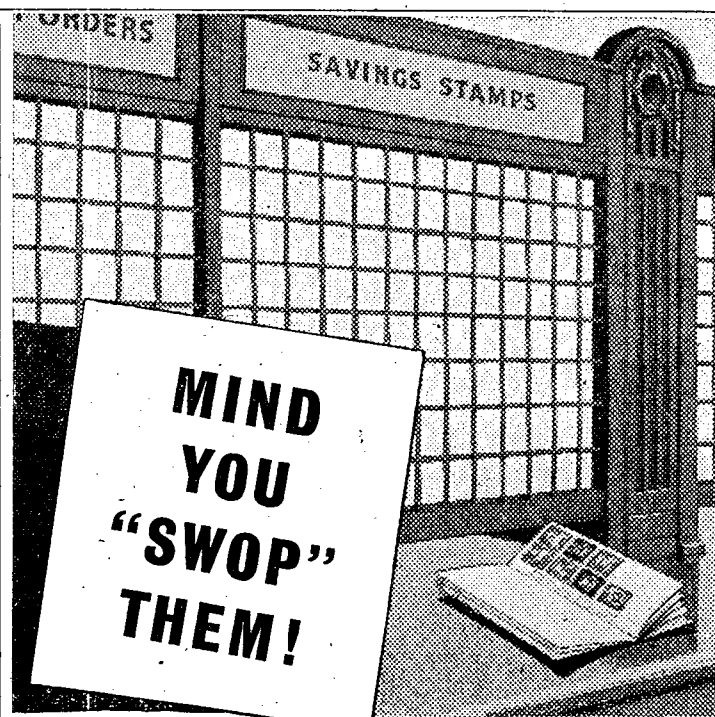


### More Animal Voices

THE Beetle drones.  
The Bittern booms.  
The Bull bellows.  
The Canary quavers.  
The Cricket chirps.  
The Falcon chants.  
The Fox yelps.  
The Guinea-pig squeaks.  
The Nightingale warbles.

### Keeping Friendship Green

IF you have a friend, visit him often, for thorns soon cover the path where no one treads.  
Eastern Proverb



When you get your pocket money, buy some 6d., 2/6 or 5/- National Savings Stamps. You can get them at any Post Office or through your Street or School Group. Then, when you've 15/- worth, take them to the nearest Post Office and "swop" them for a National Savings Certificate (or you can use them to make a deposit in the Post Office or Trustee Savings Bank). It's so easy—and so interesting to see how your Savings grow!

National Savings Stamps can be exchanged for Savings Certificates, Defence Bonds, Savings Bonds, or National War Bonds of the Savings Banks issues, or used to make deposits in the Post Office or Trustee Savings Banks.

**NATIONAL  
SAVINGS STAMPS  
MAKE SAVING SIMPLE**

Issued by the National Savings Committee